

Weekly National Intelligencer.

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GLIMPSES OF EXECUTIVE VIEWS IN RELATION TO THE MEXICAN WAR.

The "Democratic Review" for the month of June, in a leading article from a source which it says is entitled to confidence, asserts that the Administration is willing to make to Mexico, as the defeated party, every possible concession in point of favor, and that it has clothed Gen. Scott with power to treat with the authorities of Mexico, under the instructions of Mr. TRIST; and that, should the Mexicans desire it, Mr. BUCHANAN will himself go down and negotiate in the city of Mexico.

The same writer also gives the following as the conditions on which our Government is willing to treat:

"As to the cession of territory demanded of the Mexicans, the Administration will not claim it as a forfeit, but offer to pay for it, so as to acquire it by purchase. We want a clear title of it; and the Administration considers purchase the very best of all titles."

"The expenses of the war we will not claim from the Mexicans; and the indemnity which she owes our citizens will be assumed by the Government of the United States. We shall then claim no money of Mexico in any shape, and are willing to accept land in payment of our just demands."

"As to the territory to be ceded or sold to us by Mexico, we are of opinion that it will not comprise more than Upper California and New Mexico, and that our Government will not insist, as a condition of peace, on the right of way across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec; but rather make this a subject for subsequent friendly negotiations between the two sister Republics."

The "Review" in question has frequently received the endorsement of the organ of the Executive in this city, and is as likely to be well-informed of what it states as any other exponent of the plans of the Executive. Its statements, moreover, corroborate very particularly the information contemporaneously communicated to the *New York Courier and Enquirer* by its correspondent from this city, and also by the Washington correspondents of several Democratic papers known to be altogether in the interests of the Administration. But our readers must receive them according to their own estimate of their value; for, in copying them, we give no more faith to them than upon their face they may be considered entitled to.

The Washington Correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce*, on the other hand, gives us information of a very different complexion, on authority which we suppose to be at least equally as good as the best Democratic. We quote from him as follows:

"WASHINGTON, JUNE 3. 'I learn that information has been received here from the most intelligent sources in our army, all of which tends to convince men high in office here that we are not on the eve of peace with Mexico. So far as official facts go, there is nothing in them to warrant the belief that the Mexicans will make peace. So far as the inferences of individuals go, they are uniformly and strongly adverse to all hope of peace. Some of our most intelligent men in Mexico state that the question of peace or war is to be decided by the Mexican clergy, and that they are all practically hostile to peace.'"

"The Washington Intelligencer," however, in an article in its Thursday night's paper, throws sweeping discredit on all such correspondence, even for those papers which it has itself been in the habit of quoting as authority:

"We have observed," says the Union, "that the National Intelligencer has of late given a conspicuous place in its columns to different letters from Washington, which have been first published in other journals, as though they contained semi-official revelations from the Administration. We are authorized, therefore, to state unequivocally that no letter-writer in this city has any means of knowing the 'views and purposes of the Administration' in advance of the public. Such pretended revelations must be merely the conjectures of their authors from facts within the knowledge of every person. This is especially true in regard to the State Department; because, from its very nature, it is a confidential branch of the Government. The discretion of the head of that Department is well known to the public, and he never even converses with any person concerning diplomatic arrangements, either in embryo or in progress, except with those directly interested. After negotiations are brought to a conclusion, whether fortunate or adverse, Mr. BUCHANAN is always proud to submit his labors to the public, unless a just regard for foreign nations renders this improper. This is the rule by which he has been guided ever since he came into the Department. Whether, therefore, Gen. SCOTT does, or does not, possess diplomatic powers, or what are the objects of Mr. TRIST's visits to Mexico, are known to no persons in the United States beyond the President and members of his Cabinet, and one confidential clerk in the Department. It may be proper here to add, that it is highly unjust to Gen. SCOTT to assert, or to insinuate, that he is not the author of the proclamation which bears his name. It is very certain that neither the Administration nor Mr. Trist had any agency whatever in its production."

With respect to Mr. BUCHANAN, we do not doubt that it is true that he does not disclose to every one the secrets of his "prison-house"—such, we have no doubt, his office being to him. Certainly he has never disclosed any "diplomatic arrangements" to us when we have had the pleasure of conversing with him. But we confess some surprise at the declarations of the government paper—in which we think it must have exceeded its authority—first, that "no letter-writer in this city has any means of knowing the views and purposes of the Administration in advance of the public;" and, secondly, that "neither the Administration nor Mr. TRIST had any agency in the production of Gen. SCOTT's Proclamation." It is not possible, as we expect to show to our readers when we come to examine it, that Gen. SCOTT would, without authority from the Executive, have undertaken to issue a Proclamation of the character of that referred to.

RICHMOND, FREDERICKSBURG, AND POTOMAC RAILROAD. The stockholders of this Company held their annual meeting on Monday last, and found their affairs in a most prosperous condition. In addition to the semi-annual dividend made in May, of three and a half per cent, the stockholders divided ten per cent. of a surplus fund.

The stock of the Knickerbocker Bank at New York is said to be nearly full, and arrangements are making to commence business operations on the 1st of August next.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

The Letter which will be found in our columns to-day, from our intelligent, observing, and always accurate London correspondent, is more than usually interesting, abounding in instruction for every class of readers. His account of the state and prospect of the grain market, and of the manufacturing districts of England, is at this moment particularly acceptable, because, knowing whence it comes, we know that it may be relied upon.

ARRIVAL AT CORK OF THE DISTRICT RELIEF CONTRIBUTION.

Letters have been received from Captain SMITH, of the barque *General Harrison*, which took from Alexandria a cargo of corn and other produce, the contributions of the citizens of Alexandria, Washington, and Georgetown, and the adjoining counties in Virginia and Maryland, for the relief of the suffering poor in Ireland, announcing the arrival of the vessel at Cork on the 2d ultimo. Capt. Smith had a severe passage out of twenty-eight days, but the barque kept tight, and made much better way than could have been expected, considering how deeply laden she was. The Agent of the British Government was to pay the freight on the donation cargo, and take it at once into the public stores at the Cove of Cork.

We learn from the "Union" that the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, after a brief but highly gratifying visit to his native State, and to the University at which he graduated, returned, with his family, to this city on Saturday afternoon, having been absent about a week.

Mr. MASON, the Secretary of the Navy, and family, stopped at his father's residence, in Greenville county, Virginia, and is expected to return to this city on Thursday next.

THE MEXICAN PRIVATEER CONDEMNED.—In our last paper we published a paragraph stating that the barque *Carmelita*, of Bangor, had been seized by a Mexican privateer, and carried into Barcelona, (Spain.) It would seem from the following extract of a letter, received by a merchant of Plymouth, (England,) that the authorities of Barcelona would not recognize her capture as legal. The letter is published in the *Plymouth Herald*:

"The circumstance created the greatest interest here; for, if such marauding is to be allowed, no vessel would be safe. The authorities took up the matter with spirit; and, after due examination, they condemned the *Privateer* as a Pirate, and of course the American vessel will be restored to her captain to pursue his voyage. I learn there are three other craft in this neighborhood with similar commissions. The United States should station a man-of-war on the coast to protect their ships. The Spanish authorities behaved very well in the affair."

NORTHWESTERN SURVEY.—In our notice of the exploration of the mineral lands of the Northwest, we omitted to mention that the survey of those lying within the State of Michigan, and not embraced in the limits of Dr. Owen's district, has been assigned to Dr. JACKSON, of Boston, one of the most eminent geologists of the United States.—*Cin. Gaz.*

MR. RUSH, our new Minister to France, has taken passage for himself, two of his daughters, and two servants, in the packet-ship *Duchess of Orleans*, to sail from New York for Havre on Tuesday next, the 8th instant. He is accompanied by STEPHEN STANTON, Esq., of New York, son of Col. Stanton of the army, as an attaché to his Legation. J. L. MARIN, Esq., Secretary of Legation to Mr. KING, the late Minister, and the acting Chargé d'Affaires of the United States in Paris, will continue to hold the post of Secretary.—*Tribune.*

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The Legislature assembled at Concord on Wednesday. HARRY HIBBARD was chosen President of the Senate, and MOSES NORRIS, Jr. Speaker of the House of Representatives—both Democrats.

ADDRESS OF MR. WEBSTER.—In his speech at Savannah, on the occasion of the dinner given him by the citizens of that city, Mr. WEBSTER, advertising particularly to the object of his visit,—i. e. to see Southern culture and Southern people—said: "I have frequently been asked during my tour, by Southern gentlemen, whether I could go with them to look at this rice-field or that cotton-field. The question reminded me of an anecdote told by my friend SKINNER, of the *Farmers' Library*, of a man about to be married, who, when asked by the person if he would have this woman for his wedded wife," replied, "To be sure I will; I came on purpose."

BRANCH OF THE FARMERS' BANK OF VIRGINIA AT ALEXANDRIA, VA.—The following gentlemen are the Directors of the Bank: Phineas James, Hugh Smith, William Gregory, W. Fowle, elected by the stockholders, and G. H. Smoot, J. H. Brent, and A. P. Gover, State Directors. The Board of Directors met and organized on the 3d instant. PATRICK JAMES was unanimously elected President. WASHINGTON G. PAGE, Cashier. The former Officers of the Bank of Potomac have been unanimously elected to their old offices in the present Bank. The Branch went into operation on Friday last.

MADEIRA. Accounts by the English steamer from this island represent the scarcity there as having diminished since the previous advices. Supplies, in large quantities, of flour and other bread-stuffs had been received from England, Lisbon, and Gibraltar. Flour is even cheaper in the island than in England—being at Madeira \$10 the barrel, while in England it commands \$11.

In the Canary Islands there had been intense suffering from famine. In one of the islands, it is stated, more than a thousand persons died of starvation in the month of March. Supplies, however, had reached them from Spain, and the coming crops, which are soon to be harvested, promise to be abundant.

There had been a political revolution in Madeira. A pronunciamento had been made in favor of the Oporto Junta and against the Queen. No excesses, however, were committed, and a counter pronunciamento will undoubtedly be made as soon as it is known in Madeira that the Queen's party has triumphed in Portugal.—*Tribune.*

The Mad River Railway (Ohio) is now used from the Lake to Richmond, ninety-two miles, and in the course of this month will be completed to West Liberty, which is within twenty-four miles of Springfield. The Springfield Republic has the following notice of a portion of the country over which it was designed to extend the road: "Between Bellefontaine and West Liberty the road crosses a small prairie, which is evidently a lake, over the surface of which a heavy sod has grown. The road was graded and contractors were about to deliver it as finished, when suddenly it disappeared, and twelve feet water was found in its place. Thirty years ago the grass was cut on this prairie, and hauled off in a heavy wagon. It is supposed that there is a subterranean communication between it and the neighboring lakes. The road will probably have to be carried around the prairie."

MR. SENATOR BENTON.

The last Fayette (Mo.) Democrat contains a correspondence between WILLIAM H. JACKSON and Mr. BENTON. Mr. JACKSON, as chairman of a Lo-coffee meeting in Howard county, Missouri, which recently nominated Mr. BENTON for the Presidency, communicates the fact of his nomination to Mr. B., in reply to which the latter expresses his regret at the proceedings of the meeting, and again declines the proffered honor. Referring to a speech made by him in Boonville three years ago, Mr. B. says: "I then brought forward the glaring fact, that, in above fifty years' existence of this Federal Government, the Democracy of the North had given but one President to the Union, and that one but for a single term; and this (of late) from a Southern opposition to Northern men. And I then took it upon myself to say that this course of things would have to be changed, otherwise there would be an end of the Democratic party, or of any party founded on political principles, and expressed my gratification that Mr. POLK's early and voluntary self-denial had cleared the way for a Northern Democratic candidate in 1848."

These, he says, were his sentiments in 1844, and he adds, that he shall not discard them now, when certain politicians at the South are presenting a test which no Northern man can stand. Mr. BENTON here alludes to the slavery question. He says:

"The Presidential election of 1848 is the crisis; and, if the new test can be made to govern that election, I shall consider the danger consummated, and there must soon be an end not only of the Democratic party, but of all parties founded on principle, and eventually an end of the Union itself. Instead, then, of indulging a personal or local feeling in favor of particular candidates, let us [the Democratic party] look to what the good of the Union and of the party requires, and wait to receive a candidate from that section of the Union which has given but one Democratic President in nearly sixty years, and that one but for a single term, and which is now threatened, so far as Southern views are concerned, with permanent exclusion from the Presidential office."

FROM THE CITY OF MEXICO.

The *New Orleans Picayune* has newspapers from the city of Mexico to the 19th of May, which supply the following intelligence:

The election for President was held on the 15th, and it was generally supposed that Señor HERRERA was the successful candidate. The *Picayune* says this is not the Ex-President Herrera. The news of the election is very important. Angel Trias, Governor of Chihuahua, got the vote of the department of Mexico; Herrera succeeded in Queretaro; Puebla voted for D. Melchior Ocampo. As the election was made by the Legislatures of the different States, some time must elapse before we know the result.

SANTA ANNA had left the command of the army of the east to assume the duties of President. He was to enter the capital on the 10th. In a letter published in the papers he stated that he had been industriously organizing guerrilla parties. He had issued a manifesto to the nation, but no copy of it has been received in this country. An account of his operations in the east was published on the 15th. In this he boasts largely of what he has done, but does not say much of the future.

The departure of Gen. Valencia from the capital, at the head of 5,000 of the National Guard, to unite his forces with Santa Anna's troops, was daily expected, but had not taken place at last accounts.

Senors Gutierrez and Frivie have resigned the portfolios of War and Justice. The former is succeeded by Gen. Alcora, the latter by D. Luis de la Rosa. Senor Barada remains Minister of Foreign Affairs.

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS BULLETIN OF JUNE 1.

FROM THE BRASS.—The Camp of Instruction at Palo Alto has been entirely broken up. The 16th infantry had proceeded to Camargo, and the balance of the troops there, amounting to about 1,500 men, had embarked and proceeded to Vera Cruz. Brigadier General CAMVALADER accompanied them.

REVENUE UNDER THE MEXICAN TARIFF.—We learn that the whole amount received at Vera Cruz, for duties under the new tariff, is about \$300,000. Business was extremely dull there, as well as at Tampico, and the complaints against the tariff were loud and general, except among the foreign houses! Thus far it has worked very badly, both as to trade and revenue.

LIEUT. JULIAN MAY.—Some of the Northern papers have "mortally wounded" this officer, and others have actually "killed" him, at Cerro Gordo. We, therefore, to set matters right, state that his wound was a slight one, and from which he has entirely recovered.

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS PICTURES OF JUNE 2.

THE PROCLAMATION OF GEN. SCOTT to the Mexican nation was produced in the Mexican Congress on the 14th of May. From the statement of the Minister it would seem to have been found among some intercepted papers. The *Republican* treats the document with little ceremony, and, without attempting to reply to its reasoning, denounces it as impertinent and disrespectful. The Government has conceived the suspicion that the document was concocted by some Mexican, acting in conjunction with Gen. Scott, and "the fury of the nation and the severity of the laws" are held up in *terrorem* against all who conspire with the enemy.

EMERSON.—The Señor HERRERA, who has received the vote of Queretaro for the Presidency of Mexico is the ex-President. He was mentioned without his titles of general or ex-President, and, as the name of Herrera is a common one in Mexico, we fell into the mistake. We are glad he has secured the vote of one State, and should be elected, we should regard it as a good omen for the prosperity of his country.

MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT.—Letters have been received from officers of this regiment, now under the command of Lieut. Col. Wright, announcing that General Taylor has ordered the regiment up from Matamoros to Monterey.

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS DELTA OF JUNE 2.

PAYMASTERS' DEPARTMENT.—The business of the Paymasters' Department, in this city, under the immediate control of Col. Larned, is conducted with the utmost ability and dispatch, and the heads and assistants of this Bureau are justly entitled to compliment. Within the last few weeks eight regiments have been paid off, in payment of which between two and three hundred thousand dollars have been disbursed. There are still thirteen regiments—the twelve-months' volunteers belonging to Gen. Taylor's army—to be paid off. These regiments are expected to arrive here day by day, and will be paid off as soon as they present themselves.

COL. DONIPHAN'S COMMAND.—A letter dated at Buena Vista on the 15th of May says: "We expect Lieut. Col. Mitchell here to-day with the advance of Col. Doniphan's command, consisting of Capt. Pike's party of Arkansas cavalry, and a detachment of Missouri volunteers under Capt. Reid—in all 100 men. They were at Parras (one hundred miles distant) on the 11th instant. Colonel Doniphan is now at or near Parras, with nine hundred mounted men and sixteen pieces of artillery. He is expected here in three days."

REPORTED DUEL.—The *New Orleans Picayune* states, on the authority of Lieut. ARKES, of the 2d Kentucky Foot, that a most deplorable duel occurred at China (Mexico) about the 21st ultimo, between two Lieutenants in the Virginia regiment—one of whom was named Mahan, and the name of the other not recollected. According to the report, which was fully carried at Camargo, they fought with muskets loaded with ball and buckshot, and both parties were killed.

A LETTER FROM EX-PRESIDENT TYLER.

It seems to be proper, in the case of so direct but courteous appeal from us to his fellow-citizens by the last President of the United States, that we should transfer to our columns the following Letter from Mr. TYLER, which we find in the *Richmond Enquirer* of Saturday last:

To the Editors of the *Richmond Enquirer*: I have been so constantly and unceasingly the object of violent attack during and since the period that, by an act of an all-wise Providence, and through no volition of my own, the powers and duties of the Executive were devolved upon me, as to have become quite indifferent as to what should be said of me by others.

Hence I have remained silent amid the attacks of the public press, the fulminations of Congressional orators, and the bright scintillations of wit which festive occasions have brought forth at my expense. Secure in the possession of my own integrity, I have for the most part smiled at the ascriptions of bad motives for my conduct, which had no pure source of emanation than in the bad motives of those who originated them. Nay, further—when I review the course of my Administration and see its efforts in the public good crowned with complete success in the accomplishment of every important measure, save one, which was suggested or proposed—when I compare the actual condition of the country on the 4th April, 1841, with what it was on the 4th of March, 1845—and when I know that after the struggles of the present day shall have passed away, and those who have taken part in them shall have sunk into their graves, the greater part not to be remembered, impartial history will not fail to write a faithful account of all my actions, I may well be content to let the hawking demagogue or the sly intriguer indulge in any measure of abuse of me they may please. The facts of my public life are matters of record, and can neither be expunged nor altered. The impartial future will see the *motives in the act*, and the just historian will look to the good or evil only which will have been developed, and find in the act or the other cause of censure or of praise. To this I submit myself without fear. My only solicitude is, that conjectures and suppositions and mere naked statements, unsupported and unsubstantiated, should be regarded as authentic, merely because the source from which they flow is esteemed respectable. It is to guard against this, in reference to one of the most prominent acts of my Administration, that I now address you, and, through you, the public.

In the National Intelligencer of the 25th May—a paper which deservedly ranks among the most respectable journals of the day, and which, along with others of the same high class, will be hereafter regarded as one of the lights of history—the following sentence has arrested my attention. Under the head of an article "The Administration and its Organ," it holds the following language:

"[Its editor [speaking of the editor of the Union] had not been a week installed in his present official station, before he began to forget the existing war with Mexico, the curse of which, by his influential agency in the Texas annexation scheme, he has had more to do in inflicting upon the country than any other person whatever, not excepting President Tyler himself, or the speculators in Texas stocks and lands by whom he was surrounded, counselled, and impelled to take unwise measures."

Now, I do not mean to object to the ascription of great influence to Mr. Ritchie, then senior editor of the *Richmond Enquirer*, in adding to carry out the cause of Texas annexation. Far from it. The course of that able and talented editor has been sensibly felt on all questions of public policy for more than a quarter of a century; and I do cheerfully confess that, when the *Enquirer* espoused the Texas cause, I felt increased assurance of the ultimate consummation of that great measure.

Nor do I mean to enter into any contest whether the annexation of Texas was either the immediate or remote cause of the existing Mexican war. The editors of the *Intelligencer* and their able ally in the anti-annexation cause, the Hon. Thomas Hart Benton, may have said either way that they please. I will not even stop to inquire whether, if the treaty had been ratified by the Senate, we should have had war or not; but, taking into consideration that at that moment there existed no prospect of any immediate collision with Great Britain on the Oregon question, and so far from it, that a stronger feeling of amity had been produced between the two countries by the then recent negotiation of the Ashburton treaty, it may well be doubted whether Mexico, without the hope of success or aid from any quarter, would have waged war upon the United States for a matter in which she had no right or interest, both having been conquered from her at San Jacinto, and the conquest recognized by the whole world.

When she struck her first blow at Gen. Taylor, our relations with Great Britain had undergone a material change, and stood, as the waters believing in the glory of the whole country, and its opposite, of Texas annexation. Unwise the editors or others have from the first declared it to be. The large majority of the people of the United States have differed with them in opinion, and the popular judgment having been formed, there is no room for the measures, the minority should certainly be permitted to utter their complaints when they please and as they please.

But what I do complain of, is, that the editors should have placed me in the company, and under the influence, of those of whose individuality I have the slightest knowledge: "the speculators in Texas stock and lands, by whom he was surrounded, counselled, and impelled to take unwise measures." Now, the editors have over me a decided advantage. If any speculators in Texas stocks or lands ever counselled, much less impelled, me to action upon that subject, I declare myself to be wholly ignorant of the fact. Certainly that I never owned Texas stock or a dollar of Texas stock in my life; nor do I understand the editors of the *Intelligencer* as intending to intimate any such thing. The plain truth is, that I saw nothing but the country, and the whole country—not this or that section, but the whole country; and I saw that the people were divided up in favor of the measure, the whole country in the measure. Nor was it until I received authentic information that other nations were exerting all their efforts to induce a course of action on the part of Texas, at war, as I firmly believed, with the permanent interests of the United States, that I gave up the idea of the measure, and, as the Secretary of State, I broke up and scattered to the winds the web of their intrigues by a direct proposition for annexation. I advised with no one, consulted with no one, save him, in taking the initiative. I knew "no holders of stocks or owners of lands in the matter;" and I aver that the public considerations which have been referred to alone impelled me to direct the negotiation. Nay, I may go even further, and declare that, before the initiative was taken, and when the preliminaries were nearly all arranged, their completion being alone prevented by the death of Mr. Upshur and the appointment of an adjunct commissioner to Mr. Van Zandt by Texas, I have no reason to believe that "the holders of stock or owners of land" knew any thing of what was going on—since secrecy was enjoined as indispensably necessary to avoid awakening into action what we had reason to expect, a more subtle and still more active intrigue on the part of other Governments, in order to counsel us up. So much have I felt myself constrained to say, with a view to a true history of the measure in its origin—and I trust that what I have said will be sufficient to relieve the minds of the respectable editors of the *Intelligencer* of the impressions under which they have seemed to labor, and to which they have given utterance.

As to the thousand and one newspaper paragraphs, which would feign persuade the country that I was in leading strings during my term of service, first under the influence of this man and then of that man, I care but little, and quite as indifferent am I to the declaration with which sometimes even the Senate chamber has been favored, that my administration was weak. Weak, I readily admit it to have been, in the number of partisans on the floor of Congress, but it was strong enough to carry its measures, and to illustrate most thoroughly the fact, that to keep the three departments of the Government separate and distinct, no Executive influence in Congress, no Congressional powers in the Executive, and the Supreme Court perfectly independent of both, is not only wise in theory but sound also in practice. Measures are then alone considered, and that Executive may justly be regarded as strongest which, without partisans, was enabled to carry through nearly all measures, and even now subjects some of its opponents to the necessity of making speeches in public places in order to explain away the repugnance felt by the country to their opposition to those of most importance.

I am, gentlemen, with great respect, yours, &c.

J. TYLER.

THE NEWS BY THE HIBERNIA.

The Hibernia brought out eighty-four passengers from Liverpool for Boston, and took in nine additional at Halifax, making ninety-three in all. Among the passengers, the Earl of Dunmore, the Countess of Elgin and daughter, the Count and Countess de Montholon, and Col. ESTCOURT and Lady.

The amount of specie on board the Hibernia is stated to be £190,000.

The *America*, the first of the four new steamers for the weekly line from Liverpool to Boston and New York, was launched at Greenock on the 13th of May. She is a remarkably fine ship of 1,800 tons. The length of keel and fore-rake is 251 feet, and breadth of beam thirty-eight feet. The building of the *Niagara* and *Europe*, for the same line, is proceeding very rapidly, and they will be launched in a few months. The *Missouri*, the first of the French steamers, was to leave Havre the latter end of May.

IRELAND.

The accounts from Ireland are very awful. A Dublin correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* says: "There have been ten thousand deaths, and the process of the peasantry in various parts of the country, and the military and police have been in general requisition to keep this spirit of insubordination in check. The reports of the progress of pestilence are quite disheartening, and, notwithstanding all the imports of food, and the immense extent of relief in food and money, great destitution still prevails, and the markets are advancing. All accounts concur in showing that the mortality is still very considerable. According to some calculations the population has already been diminished to the extent of nearly one million from deaths and emigration. But I would suppose that this estimate, for which there can be nothing like certain or accurate data, is greatly exaggerated." The Kerry Examiner says: "The Catholic clergy of this country have been obliged to suspend their usual monthly conferences in consequence of their inability to attend, owing to the heavy duties that devolve on them in their respective parishes in the times of famine and death." The pestilence is nearly as destructive in some parts of Ulster as in any of the southern or western districts. In the northern county of Fermanagh the mortality is frightful. The Cork Examiner contains details of the ravages of pestilence in various parts of that extensive county. In the fabled district of Schull the pestilence has been so fatal, that some alleviation, and the mortality is decreasing. In the Cork workhouses the deaths last week were ninety-five—an increase of twelve over the preceding week.

Father Mathew is likely to be appointed Roman Catholic Bishop of Cork. The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland is dead. He expired at his official residence on Sunday night.

FRANCE.

A change has taken place in the French Ministry. The Minister announces the following appointments: M. JAY, Public Works; Duke of Montebello, Marine; Dumon, Minister of Finance; General Trevel, War; Guizot, Foreign Affairs.

A Paris letter of the 10th instant says: "There is a report that, in consequence of the modification of the Ministry, and the impossibility of going through some of the business that was to be discussed, M. Guizot intends to do all in his power to bring the session to a close much before the usual time."

It was stated in the Chamber of Peers on the 10th instant, by the Minister of Commerce and Agriculture, that the prospects of the next harvest were extremely promising. Notwithstanding this prospect, however, the markets continue to rise in various parts of France.

The *Semaphore* of Marseilles of the 8th states that the *Sphinx*, which arrived in that port on the preceding day, had brought letters from Malaga announcing that the French Consul there had received intelligence from the Spanish Governor of Melilla, that Abd-el-Kader had again, through his intermediation, written to the French Government tendering his submission.

PORTUGAL.

The news from Portugal shows that terms have been made with the rebels, owing to the interference of the British Government. But, pending the negotiations, a battle was forced, caused by the treachery of the insurgents. The Queen's forces were victorious, and there was considerable blood shed. The battle took place at Vinhosa. On the Queen's side fifty-eight officers and men were killed, and one hundred and thirty wounded. On the rebel side the loss was much greater. The Portuguese were never partial to fighting; and, having thus expended their valor, they will shake hands and forget the past.

Letters from Lisbon of the 30th April announce an outbreak at Lisbon, on the preceding day, in consequence of a conspiracy to liberate the political prisoners. About 120 of these made an attack on the castle, in which they were defeated. The general prisoners in the jail, felons and others, some twelve hundred in number, got out of prison, but many of them were moved down by the soldiers, though they made no resistance, and the majority were recaptured. Of the political prisoners about eight hundred escaped. The convention with Great Britain was, it is said, signed on the 28th.

SPAIN.

On the evening of the 4th of May the Queen, with the Infante Don Francisco de Paula and the Infanta Donna Josefa, was returning from the Prado in her carriage, and, passing the custom-house, two detonations took place. Various conjectures were formed on the subject. According to many persons, including our correspondent, two pistols, or a double-barrelled one, were fired at her Majesty; but those connected with the Court and Government professed to believe that it was nothing but the explosion of a couple of crackers fired by two boys. The Queen is represented by the *Tiempo* to have been so little alarmed that she would not suffer her carriage to be stopped; but, on reaching the palace, she summoned the Ministers to her presence, and ordered an immediate inquiry into the occurrence, the result of which was the cracker version.

Subsequently, however, the matter had assumed a more serious aspect. A Madrid letter of May 9 says: "The attempt upon the Queen's life on Tuesday evening continues to monopolize public attention. The affair is undergoing a very serious and active investigation by the magistrature; but nothing transpires except to confirm or deny any report in circulation. Don Angel de la Riva, who is said to have fired the pistols, is in custody. He is an advocate, and was lately employed in editing the *novelas* of the *Clamor Publico*. Senor Cuello has also been arrested, and is now in prison; and some important individuals are implicated as having instigated De la Riva to his criminal attempt."

TAHITI.

CONQUERED AT LAST.—Advice from the French Governor (Bras) of the Georgian Islands, dated 1st January, states that, on the 17th of the previous month, the Port of Papeete, which had been deemed impregnable, was carried by the French and their native allies.

The insurgents, occupying another fort or camp in the valley of Punauro, finding all resistance impossible, surrendered at discretion, and, on the 22d of December, Victor and Maro, the principal chiefs of the insurgents, followed by upwards of 1,000 inhabitants of Punauro, took the oath of allegiance to the Government of the Protectorate. Following up his success, Governor Bras marched towards the encampment of the insurgents at Papanoo, who, without even waiting for a summons, departed, on the 24th, thirteen messengers, representing all the chiefs, to the Regent Paraita, to whom they announced their intention to submit and recognise the Government of the Protectorate.

"This day, the 1st of January," says Governor Bras, "the chiefs came themselves to Papeete, accompanied by two or three hundred persons, and bringing eighty-four muskets only, with a few cartridge boxes. I observed to them that they were bound by the terms of the treaty of peace to surrender 450 muskets and their ammunition. They objected the difficulty they experienced in collecting those arms, and promised to deliver up the whole on the 7th of January. The principal chiefs who made up to-day their submission are, Parehau, Fanahue, Pismati, Taviri, and Nuteu. The great female chief, Be-a-tu-a, was represented by her husband, and is to be present at the assembly of the 7th, at which we are to celebrate a *fete* in commemoration of the re-establishment of the Protectorate. The first four are those who, in 1843, incited the people to revolt, and continued ever since the chiefs of the insurrection. Their submissions, publicly and solemnly made, with the entire adhesion of the population over which they command, are the last which the Government of the Protectorate will have to receive. I was struck with one

circumstance, namely, that in all the meetings which took place, one chief alone, Fanahue, pronounced the name of Pomare, and was disavowed by all. I am happy to announce to your Excellency, before surrendering into the hands of my successor the mission I hold from the confidence of the Government, that the islands of Tahiti and Moorea are completely pacified, and that no fresh disturbances are to be apprehended for the future."

A Valparaiso correspondent of the *London Times* states that the native chiefs submitted merely to save themselves from death by hunger. This is admitted by the French themselves. The surrender was full, complete, and unconditional, without any sort of arrangement or pledge as to the future on either side. Matters were to remain thus until the arrival of the new Governor, daily expected, from whom M. Bras leaves the future destiny of the natives—everything to be managed by him when he assumes the government of the island.

It was fully expected at Tahiti that the Queen will also yield, more particularly as her husband has long been urging her to do so. The next home of contention will be the Society Islands, all of which the French claim sovereignty over on the plea that they were all long tributary to the Georgian Islands, now in their possession. The French Admiral has instructions not to insist on their possession for the present, and it is hoped that their independence will be acknowledged by the English Government, and acquiesced in by that of France.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A great assemblage of German singers is about to be held at Bremen, which is to be attended by nine hundred vocalists. The Government of Bohemia has decided that the Jesuits shall not be allowed to reside at Prague.

The British Government have taken steps to send out Sir J. Richardson with his overland expedition to the North Pole. The Free Trade Association of Belgium has